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General Assembly

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**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 19
**Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference**

# Proposed organization of work of the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development

## Note by the Secretary-General

## I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 65/145, decided to hold its fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 7 and 8 December 2011 at United Nations Headquarters and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of that event, based on the organizational modalities of the fourth High-level Dialogue. The present note is submitted in response to that request.

2. The arrangements set out below have been formulated on the basis of General Assembly resolution 64/194, entitled "Modalities for the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development", and taking into account the experience, format, modalities and organization of work of the four previous Dialogues, held on 29 and 30 October 2003,[1] 27 and 28 June 2005,[2] 23 to 25 October 2007[3] and 23 and 24 March 2010.[4]

## II. Organizational arrangements

### A. Dates and venue

3. The fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, comprising a series of plenary and informal meetings and multi-stakeholder round tables, will be held

[1] See A/58/436 and A/58/555 and Corr.1.
[2] See A/59/850 and A/60/219.
[3] See A/62/271 and A/62/550.
[4] See A/64/377 and A/65/130.

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on Wednesday and Thursday, 7 and 8 December 2011, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It is proposed that the plenary meetings be held in the General Assembly Hall. The venues of the multi-stakeholder round tables will be announced at a later stage. All scheduled meetings will be announced in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

## B. Overall theme

4. It is proposed that the overall theme of the fifth High-level Dialogue be: "The Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: status of implementation and tasks ahead".

## C. Schedule of meetings and organization of work

5. It is proposed that the High-level Dialogue consist of four plenary meetings on the overall theme stated above and three multi-stakeholder round tables and an informal interactive dialogue on the themes proposed in paragraphs 10 and 14 below. The proposed programme of the High-level Dialogue is contained in the annex to the present note.

## D. Plenary meetings

6. It is proposed that the plenary meetings, chaired by the President of the General Assembly, be held on Wednesday, 7 December 2011, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. and on Thursday, 8 December 2011, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. At these meetings, ministers and high-level officials attending the Dialogue will be able to make formal statements, on the understanding that the principle of precedence will be strictly applied. Each oral statement will be limited to five minutes, although this will not preclude the distribution of more extensive texts. No delegation will be allowed to speak more than once in plenary meetings. Time limits will be strictly observed. However, should the list of speakers so require, provisions will be made for an additional plenary meeting on 8 December, from 3 to 6 p.m. The inscription on the list of speakers will be announced in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

7. The plenary meeting on the morning of Wednesday, 7 December, will begin with the formal opening of the High-level Dialogue by the President of the General Assembly. At the opening, the Assembly will be able to take up any remaining organizational matters. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the World Bank, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and the Director-General of the World Trade Organization will be invited to make statements.

8. At the beginning of the plenary meeting on the afternoon of Wednesday, 7 December, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, as the Chair of the United Nations Development Group, will be invited to make statements.

9. A short plenary meeting will be held on the afternoon of Thursday, 8 December, immediately following the conclusion of the informal interactive

dialogue, in order to enable the President of the General Assembly to make a concluding statement and formally close the High-level Dialogue.

## E. Multi-stakeholder round tables

10. Based on the experience of the fourth Dialogue, it is proposed that three multi-stakeholder round tables be held on the morning of Thursday, 8 December, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., on the following themes:

(a) Round table 1: "The reform of the international monetary and financial system and its implications for development";

(b) Round table 2: "The impact of the world financial and economic crisis on foreign direct investment and other private flows, external debt and international trade";

(c) Round table 3: "The role of financial and technical development cooperation, including innovative sources of development finance, in leveraging the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources for development".

11. Each round table will be chaired by two Chairs, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly from among the ministers attending the High-level Dialogue, including those nominated by the regional groups; of the six co-Chairs, three are to be drawn from developing countries and three from developed countries and countries with economies in transition. The President of the General Assembly may also invite the heads or high-level officials of relevant institutional stakeholders to act as lead discussants in the round tables.

12. Each round table will be open to participation by representatives of all Member States; 10 representatives of observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations; 3 representatives of accredited civil society organizations; and 3 representatives of accredited business sector entities. Each representative may be accompanied by one adviser. The list of non-State participants in the round tables will be established on a first-come, first-served basis, following an announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

13. To promote an interactive discussion, no list of speakers will be established in round tables. The co-Chairs will call upon participants in the order in which they signify their desire to speak, on the understanding that the principle of precedence will be applied, to allow the participation of ministers in attendance. All participants will be invited to speak from their seats and will be requested to avoid reading from written statements. Each oral statement will be limited to three minutes, although this will not preclude the distribution of more extensive texts.

## F. Informal interactive dialogue

14. It is proposed that the informal interactive dialogue, chaired by the President of the General Assembly, be held on the afternoon of Thursday, 8 December, in the form of an informal meeting with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Based on the experience of the fourth Dialogue, it is proposed that the Dialogue focus on the theme "The link between financing for development and achieving the

internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals". The President of the General Assembly may invite the heads or high-level officials of major institutional stakeholders to make introductory remarks. Representatives of all relevant stakeholders, including organizations of the United Nations system, other accredited international and regional organizations and accredited civil society and business sector entities, will be able to participate, to the extent possible.

15. The informal interactive dialogue will be open to participation by representatives of all Member States; 15 representatives of observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations; 5 representatives of accredited civil society organizations; and 5 representatives of accredited business sector entities. Each representative may be accompanied by one adviser. The list of non-State participants in the interactive dialogue will be established on a first-come, first-served basis, following an announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

16. To provide for a free-flowing, interactive discussion, no list of speakers will be established. The President of the General Assembly will call upon participants, in the order in which they signify their desire to speak, on the understanding that the principle of precedence will be applied, to allow participation of ministers in attendance. The co-Chairs of the round tables and other participants may wish to refer to the outcomes of the discussions in the round tables. All participants will be invited to speak from their seats and will be requested to avoid reading from written statements. Each oral statement will be limited to three minutes, although this will not preclude the distribution of more extensive texts.

## III. Participants

### A. Member States and observers

17. The High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, including the plenary and informal meetings, will be open to participation by all States Members of the United Nations, the Holy See in its capacity as Observer State, and Palestine in its capacity as observer, as well as intergovernmental organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and work of the General Assembly, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly. Registration will be opened with the United Nations Protocol and Liaison Service in New York, following an announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

### B. Institutional stakeholders

18. Representatives of other relevant intergovernmental organizations that were accredited to the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up process, including the Doha Review Conference, as well as relevant organizations of the United Nations system, may participate in the multi-stakeholder round tables and informal interactive dialogue. Registration will be opened with the United Nations Protocol and Liaison Service in New York, following an announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations*. Each multi-stakeholder round table will include 10, and the informal interactive dialogue 15, representatives of

observers, entities of the United Nations system and accredited intergovernmental organizations other than observers. Their participation in the round tables and the informal dialogue will follow the practice established at the International Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up process.

### C. Civil society and the business sector

19. Representatives of non-governmental organizations and business sector entities are invited to participate in the multi-stakeholder round tables and the informal interactive dialogue in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Registration, through the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service and the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, will be open to: (a) all non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and (b) all non-governmental organizations and business sector entities that were accredited to the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up process, including the Doha Review Conference. Each multi-stakeholder round table will include three, and the informal interactive dialogue five, representatives of accredited civil society entities and the same number of accredited business sector entities. Their participation in the round tables and the informal dialogue will follow the practice established at the International Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up process.

## IV. Documentation

### A. Pre-session documentation

20. The substantive documentation of the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development will include reports of the Secretary-General on:

(a) Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development;

(b) Innovative mechanisms of financing for development;

(c) International financial system and development;

(d) External debt sustainability and development;

and a summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 10 and 11 March 2011) (A/66/75-E/2011/87).

### B. In-session documentation

21. In-session documentation will include official (verbatim) records of plenary meetings.

### C. Post-session documentation

22. The President of the General Assembly will prepare a summary of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, which will be issued as a document of the General Assembly.

### D. Inputs from all relevant stakeholders

23. Background information for the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, including inputs received from all relevant stakeholders, will be posted and updated, on a regular basis, on the website of the Financing for Development Office.[5]

## V. Media arrangements

24. Press materials will be prepared by the Department of Public Information for journalists covering the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development. In addition, the documents counter in the media area will provide all documents for the Dialogue, as well as press releases on plenary meetings, round tables and other events. They will also be made available electronically on the Financing for Development Office website.[5]

25. The plenary and informal meetings of the whole, as well as press conferences, will be broadcast live into the media area and webcast live and on demand. A programme of special media briefings and press conferences will be announced.

## VI. Side events

26. A series of special events, including briefings and panel discussions on issues related to financing for development, is normally organized by Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and accredited institutional and non-institutional stakeholders for the participants in the High-level Dialogue. The calendar of those events will be posted on the Financing for Development Office website.[5]

## VII. Recommendation

27. The General Assembly may wish to consider the proposals contained in the present note and define, by the end of its sixty-fifth session, the modalities of the High-level Dialogue, as appropriate.

[5] Available at www.un.org/esa/ffd.

# Annex

## Proposed programme of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development

**United Nations Headquarters, 7 and 8 December 2011**

### Wednesday, 7 December

**Plenary meeting**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | Opening by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on the overall theme "The Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: status of implementation and tasks ahead" |
| | Organizational matters |
| | Statements by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the World Bank, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and the Director-General of the World Trade Organization |
| | Statements by ministers and high-level officials |

**Plenary meeting**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-6 p.m. | Statements by the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme |
| | Statements by ministers and high-level officials |

### Thursday, 8 December

**Plenary meeting**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | Statements by ministers and high-level officials |

**Multi-stakeholder round tables**

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 a.m.-1 p.m. | Round table 1: "The reform of the international monetary and financial system and its implications for development" |
| | Round table 2: "The impact of the world financial and economic crisis on foreign direct investment and other private flows, external debt and international trade" |
| | Round table 3: "The role of financial and technical development cooperation, including innovative sources of development finance, in leveraging the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources for development" |

**Informal interactive dialogue**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3-5.45 p.m. | Informal interactive dialogue on the theme "The link between financing for development and achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals" |

**Plenary meeting**

| | |
|---|---|
| 5.45-6 p.m. | Concluding statement by the President of the General Assembly |
| | Closing of the High-level Dialogue |

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Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development**

**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

**Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

**Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-sixth year**

## Letter dated 1 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, recorded for the period of 1 May to 1 June 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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## Annex to the letter dated 1 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 May 2011 to 1 June 2011

| | | | *Firing* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *From Azerbaijani side* | |
| *No.* | *Direction* | *Date, time* | *Type of weapon* | *Ammunition* |
| 1. | Chinari | 02.05.11<br>19.15 | SVD | 4 |
| 2. | Berdavan | 02.05.11<br>16.15 | SVD | 4 |
| 3. | Berdavan | 02.05.11<br>22.10 | AK | 30 |
| 4. | Shavarshavan | 02.05.11<br>23.45 | AK | 1 |
| 5. | Paravaqar | 02.05.11<br>23.30 | AK | 3 |
| 6. | Berdavan | 03.05.11<br>12.50 | AK | 5 |
| 7. | Qtoroghlu-Dagh | 05.05.11<br>00.30 | SVD | 2 |
| 8. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 04.05.11<br>10.45 | AK | 6 |
| 9. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 04.05.11<br>11.05 | SVD | 1 |
| 10. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 04.05.11<br>11.45 | SVD | 4 |
| 11. | Aygepar | 05.05.11<br>01.05 | AK | 12 |
| 12. | Berqaber | 04.05.11<br>16.35 | AK<br>PK | 20<br>5 |
| 13. | Berdavan | 04.05.11<br>15.15 | AK<br>PK<br>SVD | 20<br>20<br>15 |
| 14. | Berdavan | 04.05.11<br>16.20 | AK<br>PK<br>SVD | 30<br>20<br>15 |
| 15. | Berdavan | 04.05.11<br>16.35 | SVD | 1 |
| 16. | Berdavan | 04.05.11<br>21.45 | PK | 30 |
| 17. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 05.05.11<br>15.20 | AK | 5 |

| | | | Firing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Azerbaijani side | |
| *No.* | *Direction* | *Date, time* | *Type of weapon* | *Ammunition* |
| 18. | Voskevan | 06.05.11<br>03.35 | AK | 3 |
| 19. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 06.05.11<br>12.40 | AK | 1 |
| 20. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 06.05.11<br>19.10 | AK | 3 |
| 21. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 06.05.11<br>23.10 | AK | 2 |
| 22. | Bardzruni | 06.05.11<br>14.20 | SVD<br>PK | 7<br>15 |
| 23. | Movses | 07.05.11<br>17.50 | PK | 17 |
| 24. | Movses | 07.05.11<br>19.00 | PK | 30 |
| 25. | Berqaber | 07.05.11<br>16.40 | SVD | 2 |
| 26. | Sevakavan | 07.05.11<br>11.15 | PK | 15 |
| 27. | Sevakavan | 07.05.11<br>11.45 | PK | 20 |
| 28. | Movses | 08.05.11<br>10.45 | AK | 25 |
| 29. | Marigyukh | 08.05.11<br>17.15 | AK | 20 |
| 30. | Voskepar | 08.05.11<br>17.30 | AK | 8 |
| 31. | Arevaberd | 09.05.11<br>10.00 | SVD | 2 |
| 32. | Chinari | 10.05.11<br>11.15 | machine gun 12.7 mm | 8 |
| 33. | Movses | 10.05.11<br>12.00 | AK | 3 |
| 34. | Vazashen | 10.05.11<br>16.35 | PK | 30 |
| 35. | Chinari | 11.05.11<br>16.15 | AK | 20 |
| 36. | Movses | 11.05.11<br>09.30 | AK | 2 |
| 37. | Aygepar | 11.05.11<br>19.25 | SVD | 1 |

| | | | Firing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Azerbaijani side | |
| *No.* | *Direction* | *Date, time* | *Type of weapon* | *Ammunition* |
| 38. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 11.05.11<br>20.00 | AK | 10 |
| 39. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 11.05.11<br>20.30 | SVD | 1 |
| 40. | Tigranashen | 11.05.11<br>10.40 | AK | 4 |
| 41. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>00.10 | AK | 5 |
| 42. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>00.35 | PK | 20 |
| 43. | Arevaberd | 12.05.11<br>20.15 | SVD | 13 |
| 44. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 12.05.11<br>21.25 | AK | 15 |
| 45. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 12.05.11<br>21.40 | AK | 20 |
| 46. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>07.45 | AK | 20 |
| 47. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>08.15 | AK | 10 |
| 48. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>09.10 | PK | 10 |
| 49. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>11.25 | sniper weapon 12.7 mm | 5 |
| 50. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>11.46 | sniper weapon 12.7 mm | 3 |
| 51. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>11.58 | PK | 6 |
| 52. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>12.25 | sniper weapon 12.7 mm | 3 |
| 53. | Tigranashen | 12.05.11<br>12.27 | machine gun 12.7 mm | 9 |
| 54. | Chinari | 13.05.11<br>09.30 | PK | 20 |
| 55. | Chinari | 13.05.11<br>09.30 | PK | 20 |
| 56. | Barekamavan | 14.05.11<br>00.05 | RPK | 7 |
| 57. | Dovegh | 14.05.11<br>00.05 | AK | 9 |
| 58. | Movses | 14.05.11<br>10.45 | AK | 22 |

| | | | Firing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Azerbaijani side | |
| No. | Direction | Date, time | Type of weapon | Ammunition |
| 59. | Movses | 14.05.11<br>14.40 | AK | 2 |
| 60. | Aygepar | 15.05.11<br>03.30 | AK | 50 |
| 61. | Vazashen | 14.05.11<br>22.30 | AK | 3 |
| 62. | Vazashen | 14.05.11<br>22.35 | SVD | 5 |
| 63. | Sevakavan | 14.05.11<br>12.05 | SVD | 2 |
| 64. | Hardzrunі | 14.05.11<br>15.00 | SVD<br>AK | 20<br>20 |
| 65. | Khndzorut | 15.05.11<br>19.05 | AK | 15 |
| 66. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 16.05.11<br>11.50 | AK | 10 |
| 67. | Aygepar | 16.05.11<br>13.05 | AK | 1 |
| 68. | Aygepar | 16.05.11<br>18.50 | SVD | 2 |
| 69. | Vazashen | 16.05.11<br>19.30 | SVD<br>AK | 10<br>5 |
| 70. | Vazashen | 16.05.11<br>19.30 | SVD<br>AK | 10<br>50 |
| 71. | Sevakavan | 16.05.11<br>12.30 | sniper weapon 12.7 mm<br>PK | 6<br>10 |
| 72. | Sevakavan | 16.05.11<br>12.45 | sniper weapon 12.7 mm | 2 |
| 73. | Khndzorut | 16.05.11<br>19.45 | AK | 2 |
| 74. | Khndzorut | 16.05.11<br>19.45 | AK | 2 |
| 75. | Khndzorut | 16.05.11<br>21.45 | AK<br>SVD | 30<br>4 |
| 76. | Hardzrunі | 16.05.11<br>23.10 | PK<br>sniper weapon 12.7 mm | 24<br>3 |
| 77. | Kots | 18.05.11<br>03.30 | AK | 5 |
| 78. | Erankh | 17.05.11<br>11.55-12.00 | sniper weapon 12.7 mm<br>PK | 14<br>20 |
| 79. | Khndzorut | 17.05.11<br>09.30 | AK | 5 |

| | | | Firing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Azerbaijani side | |
| *No.* | *Direction* | *Date, time* | *Type of weapon* | *Ammunition* |
| 80. | Nazinkhanyal | 18.05.11<br>11.00 | PK | 22 |
| 81. | Berqaber | 18.05.11<br>17.05 | PK<br>SVD | 50<br>20 |
| 82. | Kon | 18.05.11<br>19.55 | AK | 3 |
| 83. | Vahan | 19.05.11<br>20.50 | sniper weapon 12.7 mm | 2 |
| 84. | Movses | 19.05.11<br>15.30 | AK<br>PK | 15<br>8 |
| 85. | Yanshagk | 20.05.11<br>16.45 | sniper weapon 12.7 mm | 3 |
| 86. | Chinari | 20.05.11<br>19.45 | AK | 3 |
| 87. | Vazashen | 20.05.11<br>21.00 | AK | 3 |
| 88. | Vazashen | 20.05.11<br>21.50 | AK | 5 |
| 89. | Aygepar | 20.05.11<br>10.25 | AK | 3 |
| 90. | Berdavan | 20.05.11<br>20.40 | SVD | 2 |
| 91. | Agarak | 20.05.11<br>16.10 | machine gun 12.7 mm | 25 |
| 92. | Chinari | 21.05.11<br>13.15 | SVD | 23 |
| 93. | Movses | 21.05.11<br>11.50 | SVD | 3 |
| 94. | Vazashen | 21.05.11<br>10.30 | AK | 8 |
| 95. | N. Karmir | 22.05.11<br>19.05 | AK | 8 |
| 96. | Khndzorut | 22.05.11<br>20.15 | AK | 5 |
| 97. | Chinari | 23.05.11<br>18.00 | AK | 5 |
| 98. | Chinari | 23.05.11<br>19.30 | AK<br>ĉi, | 15<br>15 |
| 99. | Aygepar | 23.05.11<br>11.30 | AK | 2 |
| 100. | N. Karmir | 23.05.11<br>18.10 | AK | 3 |

| | | | Firing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Azerbaijani side | |
| *No.* | *Direction* | *Date, time* | *Type of weapon* | *Ammunition* |
| 101. | N. Karmir | 23.05.11<br>18.50 | AK | 10 |
| 102. | Aygepar | 23.05.11<br>19.35 | AK | 1 |
| 103. | Aygepar | 24.05.11<br>13.40 | AK | 1 |
| 104. | Aygepar | 25.05.11<br>10.30 | PK | 1 |
| 105. | Aygepar | 25.05.11<br>13.25 | AK | 2 |
| 106. | Aygepar | 25.05.11<br>22.40 | AK | 4 |
| 107. | Martiros | 25.05.11<br>18.35 | AK | 2 |
| 108. | Khndzorut | 25.05.11<br>22.50 | AK | 2 |
| 109. | Vahan | 26.05.11<br>11.30 | PK<br>AK | 25<br>25 |
| 110. | Aygedzor | 26.05.11<br>17.40 | PK | 30 |
| 111. | Vazashen | 26.05.11<br>21.25 | AK | 30 |
| 112. | Khndzorut | 26.05.11<br>21.25 | AK | 2 |
| 113. | Khndzorut | 26.05.11<br>23.00 | PK | 6 |
| 114. | Barekamavan | 27.05.11<br>18.25 | machine gun 12.7 mm | 2 |
| 115. | Baganis | 27.05.11<br>23.50 | AK | 10 |
| 116. | Barekamavan | 29.05.11<br>21.45 | SVD | 3 |
| 117. | Barekamavan | 29.05.11<br>22.25 | SVD | 3 |
| 118. | Barekamavan | 29.05.11<br>22.45 | SVD | 3 |
| 119. | Vazashen | 30.05.11<br>19.30 | AK | 15 |
| 120. | Baganis . | 30.05.11<br>18.40 | AK | 2 |
| 121. | Eraskhavan | 30.05.11<br>17.10 | AK | 1 |

| | | | Firing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Azerbaijani side | |
| *No.* | *Direction* | *Date, time* | *Type of weapon* | *Ammunition* |
| 122. | Khndzorut | 30.05.11<br>22.50 | AK | 1 |
| 123. | Khndzorut | 30.05.11<br>23.00 | AK | 1 |
| 124. | Sevakavan | 31.05.11<br>21.05 | AK | 15 |

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 May 2011 to 1 June 2011:

**Number of violations — 124**

**Shots — about 1,499**

**PK ~ (278), RPK ~ (7), SVD — (207), sniper weapon 12.7 mm — (27), machine gun 12.7 mm — (44), AK ~ (726).**

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Nagorno Karabakh from 1 May 2011 to 1 June 2011:

**Number of violations — 1,395**

**Shots — about 5,844**

**SPG-17 — (9), PK ~ (1,100), RPK ~ (150), sniper weapon Istigal 14.5 mm — (5), SVD — (885), machine gun 12.7 mm ~ (199), sniper weapon 12.7 mm — (22), UTYOS-12.7 mm ~ (98), AK ~ (3,385).**

United Nations A/65/899 S/2011/423

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 July 2011

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development**

**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

**Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

**Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts**

## Letter dated 8 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions received from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the continuing violations of the ceasefire regime by the Azerbaijani armed forces on the line of contact between Azerbaijan and the Nagorno Karabakh Republic, recorded for the month of June 2011 (see annex).

These provocative actions contradict the spirit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group negotiation process, all previous statements made by the presidents of the countries co-chairing the OSCE Minsk Group, France, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as well as basic international documents, such as the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act.

The Azerbaijani Government and President Ilham Aliyev himself have been developing and implementing a large-scale propaganda campaign, disseminating racial hatred and prejudice against Armenians, as well as the ongoing violations of the ceasefire agreement of May 1994. Such behaviour by the Azerbaijani authorities is creating a serious threat to regional peace and stability.

War propaganda by Azerbaijan and calls for a military solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue have been explicitly voiced lately at various levels, including at the highest level. The fact of the president of the country boasting about its enormous military budget and capacity is nothing but an immoral show of that country's war-mongering appetite: something totally unacceptable in the family of



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United Nations, and worthy only of condemnation in the strongest possible terms. Neither the use of force nor the threat of use of force can be tolerated.

These malignant actions of Azerbaijani authorities are obvious violations of Azerbaijan's obligations under international instruments, including main provisions of United Nations, OSCE and Council of Europe basic documents prohibiting war propaganda and aggression.

Azerbaijan disseminates anti-Armenian propaganda through all possible means. The civil society is largely executing the President's political orders and commands by directly engaging in anti-Armenian propaganda, while the Azerbaijani Government distributes special grants for so-called "dissemination of truth about Azerbaijan" and other related activities. The President of Azerbaijan also actively uses certain "non-academic" academic circles, which have launched systematic work on the distortion and re-writing of historic facts.

Moreover, Azerbaijan's propaganda nowadays is directed not only at Nagorno Karabakh, but also at the Republic of Armenia. Azerbaijan's falsification of the history and historic facts has encompassed vast areas of Armenia's history.

Azerbaijan's anti-Armenian policy also manifests itself in the form of vandalism against Armenian cultural and historic heritage in the lands that were historically populated by Armenians. The most recent horrific case was the barbaric destruction of the famous medieval cemetery of the ancient Armenian town of Jugha (Julfa) in the present day Autonomous Republic of Nakhijevan. In 2005, the Azerbaijani soldiers, at the direct command of the Government in Baku and in blatant violation of internationally assumed obligations, demolished the medieval cemetery of Jugha (Julfa). Thousands of Armenian medieval unique cross-stones (khachkars) were demolished by the Azerbaijani army in a deliberate attempt to erase Armenian traces and memories from this Armenian historic site.

The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance has underlined that all the political parties in Azerbaijan must take a firm stance against all forms of racism, discrimination and xenophobia and convey a clear political message in favour of diversity and pluralism; they must also avoid addressing issues of relevance to the Armenians in a negative light (see document CRI(2011)19: ECRI REPORT ON AZERBAIJAN (fourth monitoring cycle), adopted on 23 March 2011, and published on 31 May 2011).

In the meantime, additional concerns are raised by the fact that the Azerbaijani leadership has made it clear that it is not going to change its above-mentioned approaches; on the contrary, the anti-Armenian propaganda is becoming more and more an essential part of Azerbaijan's foreign policy, as has been lately evidenced by the President's statements during the Armed Forces Day parade on 26 June 2011, and at the World Azerbaijani Congress, on 5 July 2011.

Armenia is committed to continuing the negotiations on the Nagorno-Karabakh issue under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group, which remains an effective and the only internationally mandated format to carry on the mediation efforts. We believe that it is high time for Azerbaijan to realize that it should stop obstructing the work of the mediators, and instead of circulating groundless and offensive letters and/or data, it should concentrate on the ongoing negotiation process.

However, we have also come to the conclusion that Azerbaijan and the majority of its leadership, in their blind hatred for anything Armenian, are unable to, or cannot, see the only and realistic way forward: peaceful negotiations and a political solution based on non-use of force, self-determination and territorial integrity, putting the human rights of the people of Nagorno Karabakh as the top priority. Otherwise, we will have an unending flow of senile, absurd and ludicrous letters that go against any kind of human logic and recorded history or facts, the dissemination of which has become a common practice of Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

## Annex to the letter dated 8 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 June 2011 to 1 July 2011

| | | | *Firing* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *From Azerbaijani side* | |
| *No.* | *Direction* | *Date/time* | *Type of weapon* | *Ammunition* |
| 1. | Barekamavan | 01.06.11<br>17.50 | AK | 5 |
| 2. | Barekamavan | 01.06.11<br>17.50 | AK | 5 |
| 3. | Agarak | 01.06.11<br>22.20 | AK | 3 |
| 4. | Bardzruni | 02.06.11<br>23.05 | AK | 7 |
| 5. | Bardzruni | 02.06.11<br>23.05 | AK | 5 |
| 6. | Laligyukh | 03.06.11<br>21.55 | SVD | 3 |
| 7. | Barekamavan | 04.06.11<br>00.05 | PK | 2 |
| 8. | Vahan | 04.06.11<br>07.10 | Sniper weapon 12.7 mm | 10 |
| 9. | Aygepar | 04.06.11<br>23.00 | AK | 2 |
| 10. | Chinari | 05.06.11<br>17.00 | Sniper weapon 12.7 mm | 1 |
| 11. | Vazashen | 05.06.11<br>08.50 | AK | 2 |
| 12. | Jil | 06.06.11<br>18.55 | PK | 200 |
| 13. | Jil | 06.06.11<br>18.55 | AK | 300 |
| 14. | Berdavan | 06.06.11<br>23.50 | AK | 17 |
| 15. | Berdavan | 07.06.11<br>00.55 | AK | 65 |
| 16. | Chinari | 07.06.11<br>16.00 | SVD | 15 |
| 17. | Movses | 07.06.11<br>19.45 | AK | 3 |

| | | | Firing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Azerbaijani side | |
| No. | Direction | Date/time | Type of weapon | Ammunition |
| 18. | Berdavan | 07.06.11 22.30 | SVD | 4 |
| 19. | Mehrab | 09.06.11 00.30 | AK | 15 |
| 20. | Movses | 08.06.11 20.55 | AK | 5 |
| 21. | Movses | 08.06.11 20.55 | AK | 6 |
| 22. | Movses | 08.06.11 21.30 | AK | 4 |
| 23. | Movses | 08.06.11 21.30 | AK | 4 |
| 24. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 08.06.11 14.45 | AK | 37 |
| 25. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 08.06.11 14.45 | PK | 63 |
| 26. | Voskevan | 08.06.11 14.05 | AK | 4 |
| 27. | N. Karmirakhbyur | 09.06.11 08.55 | AK | 15 |
| 28. | Aygepar | 09.06.11 11.50 | AK | 12 |
| 29. | Aygepar | 09.06.11 11.50 | AK | 20 |
| 30. | Voskepar | 09.06.11 20.30 | SVD | 5 |
| 31. | Voskepar | 09.06.11 20.30 | PK | 20 |
| 32. | Sevakavan | 09.06.11 22.00 | SVD | 4 |
| 33. | Sevakavan | 09.06.11 22.00 | PK | 10 |
| 34. | Berqaber | 10.06.11 21.30 | AK | 2 |
| 35. | Vazashen | 11.06.11 12.30 | SVD | 1 |
| 36. | Vazashen | 11.06.11 19.40 | AK | 15 |
| 37. | Voskevan | 13.06.11 02.40 | AK | 4 |

| | | | Firing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Azerbaijani side | |
| No. | Direction | Date/time | Type of weapon | Ammunition |
| 38. | Eraskhavan | 13.06.11 00.25 | AK | 4 |
| 39. | Agarak | 12.06.11 15.25 | AK | 5 |
| 40. | Voskevan | 14.06.11 15.15 | AK | 3 |
| 41. | Vazashen | 15.06.11 10.50 | AK | 5 |
| 42. | Bardzruni | 15.06.11 15.00 | SVD | 10 |
| 43. | Bardzruni | 15.06.11 15.00 | AK | 5 |
| 44. | Bardzruni | 15.06.11 16.45 | SVD | 2 |
| 45. | Bardzruni | 15.06.11 16.45 | AK | 3 |
| 46. | Bardzruni | 16.06.11 00.30 | AK | 15 |
| 47. | Bardzruni | 16.06.11 00.35 | AK | 20 |
| 48. | Agarak | 15.06.11 22.20 | AK | 2 |
| 49. | Agarak | 16.06.11 01.50 | SVD | 4 |
| 50. | Agarak | 16.06.11 01.50 | AK | 30 |
| 51. | Berqaber | 16.06.11 14.20 | SVD | 5 |
| 52. | Berqaber | 16.06.11 14.20 | RPK | 6 |
| 53. | Bardzruni | 16.06.11 09.30 | SVD | 5 |
| 54. | Bardzruni | 16.06.11 11.20 | RPK | 24 |
| 55. | Bardzruni | 16.06.11 11.20 | PK | 30 |
| 56. | Bardzruni | 16.06.11 22.40 | PK | 20 |
| 57. | Bardzruni | 16.06.11 22.40 | SVD | 5 |
| 58. | Chinari | 19.06.11 23.30 | AK | 6 |

| | | | Firing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | From Azerbaijani side | |
| *No.* | *Direction* | *Date/time* | *Type of weapon* | *Ammunition* |
| 59. | Chinari | 19.06.11<br>23.30 | AK | 3 |
| 60. | Chinari | 19.06.11<br>23.30 | AK | 7 |
| 61. | Voskevan | 20.06.11<br>19.20 | AK | 5 |
| 62. | Eraskh | 20.06.11<br>16.25 | AK | 1 |
| 63. | Bardzruni | 20.06.11<br>15.30 | AK | 4 |
| 64. | Mehrab | 21.06.11<br>10.00 | PK | 40 |
| 65. | Barekamavan | 22.06.11<br>02.20 | PK | 50 |
| 66. | Barekamavan | 22.06.11<br>02.20 | AK | 50 |
| 67. | Khndzorut | 21.06.11<br>21.20 | AK | 4 |
| 68. | Berdavan | 22.06.11<br>19.25 | AK | 6 |
| 69. | Berdavan | 22.06.11<br>22.30 | AK | 20 |
| 70. | Vazashen | 25.06.11<br>00.30 | AK | 10 |
| 71. | Berqaber | 25.06.11<br>13.20 | SVD | 2 |
| 72. | Berqaber | 25.06.11<br>13.20 | PK | 4 |
| 73. | Berqaber | 25.06.11<br>13.20 | SVD | 1 |
| 74. | Vazashen | 25.06.11<br>16.20 | AK | 3 |
| 75. | Vazashen | 25.06.11<br>16.20 | AK | 10 |
| 76. | Vazashen | 26.06.11<br>22.20 | SVD | 3 |
| 77. | Aygepar | 28.06.11<br>00.05 | AK | 1 |
| 78. | Chinari | 29.06.11<br>01.10 | AK | 70 |

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 June 2011 to 1 July 2011:

**Number of violations: 78**

**Shots: about 1,328**

**PK: (439), RPK: (30), SVD: (69), sniper weapon 12.7 mm: (11), machine gun 12.7 mm: (44), AK: (849).**

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Nagorno Karabakh from 1 June 2011 to 1 July 2011:

**Number of violations: 987**

**Shots: about 4,756**

**PK: (881), RPK: (5), SVD: (451), machine gun 12.7 mm: (15), sniper weapon 12.7 mm: (11), UTYOS-12.7 mm: (20), AK: (3373).**

United Nations A/65/900–S/2011/418

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Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 114
**Admission of new Members to the United Nations**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-sixth year**

# Application of the Republic of South Sudan for admission to membership in the United Nations

## Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of South Sudan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 9 July 2011 from the President of the Republic of South Sudan (see annex).

11-40830 (E) 110711

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## Annex

### Letter dated 9 July 2011 from the President of the Republic of South Sudan to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations and in compliance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly relating to the admission of new Members to the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of South Sudan and its people, in my capacity as President, to submit this application for membership in this esteemed body as a full Member State. The Republic of South Sudan would appreciate if you would arrange for the present letter to be submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly for consideration as soon as practicable.

On 9 January 2005, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army signed the historic Comprehensive Peace Agreement with the Government of the Republic of the Sudan, bringing to a close 21 years of conflict that had ravaged the country. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement guaranteed the people of South Sudan the right of self-determination through an internationally monitored referendum to determine their future, to be held six years after the signing of the Agreement. The terms of the Agreement were witnessed and supported by the United Nations, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Egypt, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the African Union, the European Union and the League of Arab States.

Beginning on 9 January 2011, the people of South Sudan participated in a referendum to determine their fate, consistent with the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. By an overwhelming margin of more than 98 per cent, the people chose a peaceful separation from the Sudan, expressing their desire to establish an independent sovereign State in the South. As stipulated by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, 9 July 2011 shall witness the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan, as a sovereign independent partner in the community of nations.

The Republic of South Sudan accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them. The Republic of South Sudan supports fully the United Nations and the enhancement of its role in promoting international peace, security and justice as enshrined in the principles and purposes of the Charter.

(*Signed*) Salva Kiir **Mayardit**
President of the Republic of South Sudan

United Nations A/65/901–S/2011/424

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Security Council

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**General Assembly**
**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 43
**Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council**
Sixty-sixth year

## Letter dated 7 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 15 March 2011 addressed to you (A/65/786-S/2011/145), I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 1 March to 31 May 2011, as follows.

On 1 March 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 2 March 2011, one C-130, one CN-235, one Cessna and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 5 March 2011, one Cessna Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 15 March 2011, one F-16, one CN-235 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 16 March 2011, two F-16, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 17 March 2011, two F-16 and one Cessna Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 18 March 2011, three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.



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On 22 March 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 23 March 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 24 March 2011, four F-4 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 29 March 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 31 March 2011, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 1 April 2011, one CN-235, one C-130 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 3 April 2011, one CN-235, one C-130 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 5 April 2011, two F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 7 April 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 9 April 2011, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 11 April 2011, two RF-4 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 12 April 2011, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 13 April 2011, one B-200, three Cougar and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 15 April 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 18 April 2011, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 19 April 2011, three CN-235, eight F-16 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 20 April 2011, one C-160 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 21, 22 and 23 April 2011, two CN-235 and six Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 26 April 2011, one B-200, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 29 and 30 April 2011, two F-16, two CN-235 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 2 May 2011, three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 4 May 2011, two C-160 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 5 May 2011, two F-4, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 6 May 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 10 May 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 11 and 12 May 2011, one B-200, one C-160 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 12 May 2011, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 13 and 15 May 2011, one B-200, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 17 May 2011, one GLF-5 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 18 May 2011, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 20 May 2011, two F-16 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 23 May 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 24 May 2011, two F-16, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 25 May 2011, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 26 May 2011, two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 27, 28 and 29 May 2011, one CN-235 and three C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 31 May 2011, one CN-235, two F-16 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing violations by Turkey of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and call for their immediate cessation.

These systematic abuses by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus clearly violate international law and air traffic regulations and seriously threaten the safety of international aviation in the broader region. Such actions are particularly counterproductive in the present period of ongoing negotiations in search of a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem.

I call upon the Turkish Government to abide by the Charter of the United Nations and its international obligations and to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. Rather than pursuing this decidedly provocative path, Turkey should heed the call of the international community and act in a constructive spirit to create the necessary conditions for reaching a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the agreed basis for such a solution, endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Minas A. **Hadjimichael**

United Nations A/65/902

General Assembly

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**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 118
**Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly**

# Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

## Report of the Secretary-General

*Summary*

The present report has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 (d) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 58/316. It contains the draft programme of work of the plenary for the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly. The draft programmes of work of five of the six Main Committees of the Assembly, which were adopted by the Assembly during the main part of its sixty-fifth session, can be found in the respective decisions of the Assembly. The status of documentation will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

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# I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 5 (d) of the annex to its resolution 58/316, entitled "Further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that in July of each year the General Committee should conduct a review of the proposed programme of work for the forthcoming session of the Assembly, on the basis of a report submitted by the Secretary-General, and should also submit recommendations on the matter to the Assembly at its forthcoming session. The report should include information on the status of documentation to be issued during the forthcoming session.

2. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

3. The draft programmes of work of the Main Committees, with the exception of the Fifth Committee,[1] have been approved by the respective Committees and were adopted by the General Assembly in the following decisions: First Committee (decision 65/518 of 8 December 2010); Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (decision 65/522 of 10 December 2010); Second Committee (decision 65/529 of 20 December 2010); Third Committee (decision 65/539 of 21 December 2010); and Sixth Committee (decision 65/511 of 6 December 2010).

4. To assist the General Committee and the General Assembly in their efforts to maximize both effectiveness and efficiency, the present report contains only the draft programme of work of the plenary for the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly. The details of the draft programmes of the Main Committees are available in the respective decisions.

5. The status of documentation will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

# II. Draft programme of work of the plenary for the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly

**First week (12-16 September)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, afternoon | Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly [1][2] |
| | Minute of silent prayer or meditation [2] |
| | Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee [3 (a)] |
| Wednesday | Meeting of the General Committee |

[1] The Fifth Committee has not taken a decision on this matter.

[2] Items and their numbers cited herein are from the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session (A/66/50). All items are pending approval by the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session for their inclusion in the agenda and allocation for consideration. Some items that are on the preliminary list but not reflected in this draft programme are omitted either in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly or for scheduling at a later date.

| | |
|---|---|
| Friday | Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: first report of the General Committee [7] |
| **Second week (19-23 September)** | |
| | [Organizational, administrative and other matters] |
| Monday and Tuesday | Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit [119]: High-level Meeting on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (resolution 65/238) |
| | [Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences] |
| Tuesday | Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa [20 (e)]: high-level meeting on the theme "Addressing desertification, land degradation and drought in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" (resolution 65/160) |
| Wednesday to Friday | General debate [8][3] (resolutions 65/160 and 65/279) |
| | [Promotion of human rights] |
| Thursday | Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action [68 (b)]: high-level meeting to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 65/279) |
| **Third week (26-30 September)** | |
| Monday to Friday | General debate [8] |
| **Fourth week (3-7 October)** | |
| | [Organizational, administrative and other matters] |
| Tuesday | Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization [111] |
| **Fifth week (10-14 October)** | |
| | [Development of Africa; Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences] |

[3] The Secretary-General will present his report on the work of the Organization as the first item before the opening of the general debate.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuesday | New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support [64 (a) and (b)]; 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa [13]: joint debate |
| | [Organizational, administrative and other matters] |
| Thursday | Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council [114 (a)] |
| **Sixth week (17-21 October)** | |
| | [Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences] |
| Monday | 1. Sport for peace and development: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal [11] |
| | 2. Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations[4] [15]; Culture of peace [16]: joint debate |
| Wednesday | Report of the Economic and Social Council [9]; Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields [14]: joint debate |
| **Seventh week (24-28 October)** | |
| | [Organizational, administrative and other matters] |
| Monday | Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council [114 (b)] |
| | [Maintenance of international peace and security] |
| Tuesday | Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba [41] |
| | [Promotion of justice and international law] |
| Wednesday | 1. Report of the International Court of Justice [73] |
| | 2. Report of the International Criminal Court [76] |
| Friday | *United Nations Day Concert* |

[4] The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-fifth session.

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| **Eighth week (31 October-4 November)** | |
| | [Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences] |
| Monday, p.m. | Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family [28 (b)]: meeting devoted to the launch of the International Year of Cooperatives 2012 (resolution 65/184) |
| | [Disarmament] |
| Tuesday | Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency [87] |
| | [Promotion of human rights] |
| Thursday | Report of the Human Rights Council [65] |
| **Ninth week (7-11 November)** | |
| Monday | *Official United Nations holiday (Eid al-Adha)* |
| | [Organizational, administrative and other matters; Maintenance of international peace and security] |
| Tuesday | 1. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations [113] |
| | 2. Report of the Security Council [30]; Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters [124]:[3] joint debate |
| Thursday | Election of five members of the International Court of Justice [114 (c)] |
| | [Promotion of justice and international law] |
| Friday | Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 [74]; Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 [75]: joint debate |

**Tenth week (14-18 November)**

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| | [Organizational, administrative and other matters] |
| Wednesday | 1. Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination [116 (a)] |
| | 2. Election of the members of the International Law Commission [116 (b)] |
| | 3. Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme [116 (c)] |
| | [Maintenance of international peace and security; Organizational, administrative and other matters] |
| Friday | 1. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies [32] |
| | 2. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit [119]: specific meeting focused on development |

**Eleventh week (21-25 November)**

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| | [Maintenance of international peace and security] |
| Monday | The situation in Afghanistan [38] |
| | [Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences; Organizational, administrative and other matters] |
| Tuesday | 1. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields [14]; Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit [119]; Strengthening of the United Nations system: central role of the United Nations system on global governance [125]; United Nations reform: measures and proposals [126]: joint debate |
| | 2. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences [117 (f)] |
| | 3. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit [117 (g)] |
| | 4. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations [122];[3] Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly [123]:[3] joint debate |

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| Thursday | *Official United Nations holiday (Thanksgiving Day)* |
| **Twelfth week (28 November-2 December)** | |
| | [Maintenance of international peace and security] |
| Tuesday, p.m. and Wednesday a.m. and p.m. | 1. Question of Palestine [37] |
| | 2. The situation in the Middle East [36] |
| | [Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts] |
| Thursday | Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance [71 (a) to (c)]; Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence [72]: joint debate |
| **Thirteenth week (5-9 December)** | |
| | [Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences] |
| Monday | Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family [28 (b)]: meetings devoted to follow-up to the International Year of Volunteers and the commemoration of its tenth anniversary (resolution 63/153) |
| | [Promotion of justice and international law] |
| Tuesday | Oceans and the law of the sea [77 (a) and (b)]: joint debate |
| | [Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences] |
| Wednesday and Thursday | Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference [19]: fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (resolution 65/145) |
| | [Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences; Maintenance of international peace and security; Organizational, administrative and other matters] |

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| Monday | 1. Report of the Credentials Committee [3 (b)] |
| | 2. Global road safety crisis [12] |
| | 3. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict [33] |
| | 4. Prevention of armed conflict [34] |
| | 5. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development [35] |
| | 6. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan [39] |
| | 7. Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission [116 (d)] |
| | 8. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade [121] |
| | 9. Global health and foreign policy [128] |
| | (12 December-end of 13 weeks) |

United Nations A/65/903

General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 July 2011

Original: English

**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 122 (s)
**Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference**

## Letter dated 8 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward the Astana Declaration on "Peace, Cooperation and Development", adopted by the thirty-eighth session of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Council of Foreign Ministers, held in Astana from 28 to 30 June 2011 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 122 (s).

(*Signed*) Byrganym **Aitimova**
Permanent Representative

11-41171 (E) 190711

Please recycle

## Annex to the letter dated 8 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

# Organization of Islamic Cooperation Astana Declaration

## Peace, cooperation and development

**Adopted by the thirty-eighth session of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation Council of Foreign Ministers, held in Astana from 28 to 30 June 2011**

We, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), participating in the thirty-eighth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, held in Astana at a time of dynamic change, which holds challenges as well as opportunities for the Muslim Ummah and all humankind, and being aware of the added significance of this Council meeting, declare the following:

1. We reaffirm our dedication of the high principles of our faith, which enshrine the values of peace, compassion, tolerance, equality, justice and human dignity for the Ummah and all humankind and we resolve to promote peace, cooperation and development all over the world.

2. We are determined to give a new impetus to OIC and to strengthen its role as a means of promoting cooperation among our countries and implementing the new vision and goals for the Muslim world that require its reform, good governance and human rights in a way that meets the hopes and aspirations of the Ummah in the twenty-first century. It is within this context that we heartily welcome the transformation of our organization to a more cohesive and effective body under the new name of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with a new logo.

3. We stress the importance of a successful implementation of the OIC 10-Year Programme of Action, both for the benefit of the Ummah and in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. We recall the recommendations made at the midterm review meeting on the implementation of the OIC 10-Year Programme of Action and the OIC Vision 1441 H for Science and Technology, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 4 to 6 December 2010, and we therefore emphasize the need for further improvement of the mechanism of action related to its implementation.

4. We recognize the emerging challenges to our community posed by the unfolding significant developments in the Middle East and North Africa. We appeal to all those concerned to engage in constructive dialogue and work towards peaceful solutions, assuring the protection of civilians. In the spirit of the OIC Charter, we will work, inter alia, through OIC, in order to turn these challenges into an opportunity to improve the lives of our peoples by promoting peace, cooperation, rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms, good governance, democracy and accountability.

5. We reiterate the need for an early settlement of the Palestinian issue and express full support to the Arab Peace Initiative aimed at reaching a lasting, comprehensive and just resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. We applaud the significant institution-building efforts accomplished by the Palestinian National

Authority, and call on the international community to acknowledge the progress achieved and to recognize the independent, sovereign state of Palestine based on the borders of 4 June 1967.

6. We strongly condemn Israel's settlement building and expansion, which constitute a flagrant violation of international law, which is an obstacle to restarting negotiations leading to an end to the occupation of the Palestinian territory by Israel since 1967. We call for the implementation of all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict, in particular resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1515 (2003) and 1860 (2009). We also condemn illegal Israeli policies and actions aimed at altering the Arab and Islamic character of occupied East Jerusalem, changing its demographic composition and isolating it from its Palestinian surroundings. We reaffirm our support to the efforts made by His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, as well as the efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein of Jordan in this regard.

7. We condemn Israel's persisting occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights and Lebanese territories, and we emphasize our support for these two countries in regaining all their territories occupied by Israel.

8. We underline the importance of security, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and legal rights for all OIC member countries and a peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the OIC Charter and international law. We express solidarity with Iraq, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Somalia, the Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire, the Union of the Comoros, Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the peoples of the Turkish Cypriot State, Kosovo and Jammu and Kashmir in their aspirations to a peaceful, secure and prosperous life. We support efforts to strengthen and enhance the role of OIC in conflict prevention and resolution.

9. We are deeply concerned about the situation in Libya and its humanitarian consequences and call upon the member States and institutions of OIC to take part in the ongoing efforts aimed at providing humanitarian assistance to the people of Libya. We request the Secretary General of OIC follow the situation in this brotherly country and provide member States with regular and timely reports on all developments. We also welcome all efforts aiming at achieving a peaceful solution to this crisis.

10. We reaffirm our joint commitment to a long-term engagement in Afghanistan in order to bring peace, stability and socio-economic development to this country and to tackle new challenges emerging from it. In this regard we welcome the initiatives aimed at contributing to the enhancement of cooperation with Afghanistan and commend relevant educational programmes, technical assistance and infrastructural projects. We resolve to step up our efforts to prevent and control drugs and crime. We further welcome the support of the United Nations in mobilizing and coordinating international efforts to counter the threat posed by illicit drugs in the region. We commend in this regard the activities of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating the Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors (CARICC) in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

11. We strongly condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and reaffirm that terrorism should never be linked to any religion, race, faith, values,

culture or society. We express our deepest sympathy and support for all who have fallen victim to such vicious attacks. We note that terrorism cannot be effectively addressed purely from a security perspective or by military means. Combating terrorism must be dealt with through providing proper education and better social conditions for impoverished people and job opportunities for youth, and would yield far better results by the eradication of its root causes. We reiterate our commitment to strengthening cooperation in fighting and eliminating terrorism and we reaffirm the proposal of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz, on the establishment of an international centre for combating terrorism under the umbrella of the United Nations. We welcome the initiative of Iran in organizing the International Conference on the Global Fight against Terrorism in Tehran in June 2011.

12. Greater efforts are needed to promote non-proliferation and disarmament. We further stress the fact that progress in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, in all its aspects, is essential to strengthen international peace and security. We highlight the support of OIC towards nuclear disarmament and the elimination of other weapons of mass destruction and reiterate our call for non-proliferation through political and diplomatic means within the framework of international law, relevant multilateral conventions and the Charter of the United Nations. We applaud the call made at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to convene a conference in 2012 on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. We commend the ongoing implementation of the Treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia.

13. We congratulate the Republic of Kazakhstan on its achievement of closing the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and celebrate the twentieth anniversary of this landmark event. We welcome the United Nations resolution on the initiative of Kazakhstan to declare 29 August as International Day against Nuclear Tests.

14. We commend the efforts exerted by the member States and Secretary General of OIC in supporting the causes of the Muslim communities in non-OIC member States, and urge them to continue to support these efforts consistent with the implementation of the relevant OIC Summit and Council of Foreign Ministers resolutions within the established principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States to which they belong, in accordance with international law and international agreements in general.

15. We reaffirm the importance of increased efforts to promote interreligious, inter-ethnic and intercultural dialogue within and between States in order to protect the rights of every individual, prevent conflict, foster social harmony, preserve identity and celebrate diversity. We welcome the initiative of the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, to convene the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions on a regular basis and support other important initiatives and forums of the Islamic countries that provide an effective platform for dialogue to promote inter-faith peace and harmony, including King Abdullah's Centre for Dialogue between Cultures and Civilizations and the Alliance of Civilizations co-sponsored by Turkey. We acknowledge the example set by the Republic of Kazakhstan in terms of strengthening dialogue between Governments and citizens of

countries in those parts of the world that are known as the Muslim world and the West.

16. We call for tolerance and condemn Islamophobia and discrimination against Muslims. We commend the continued initiatives by the OIC Secretary General to effectively counter Islamophobia in various international forums. We call upon the international community to take effective measures to combat the defamation of religions and stereotyping of people on the basis of religion, faith or race.

17. We recognize the growing importance of the Central Asian region for the Ummah, evident by the fact that the Republic of Kazakhstan is the second consecutive Central Asian State, after the Republic of Tajikistan, to chair the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers. We support efforts to promote regional cooperation in Central Asia and applaud the various programmes aimed at involving regional groups in the ongoing socio-economic activities, including the adoption of the Plan of Action for Cooperation with Central Asia.

18. We acknowledge the key role that socio-economic development plays for the stability of our societies. We therefore welcome the outcome of the 7th World Islamic Economic Forum, held in Astana from 7 to 9 June 2011. We pledge to strengthen development, reduce vulnerability and to unleash the potential of our peoples and economies. We confirm our determination to enhance trade and aid among Muslim countries, and to promote education and innovation in order to modernize our societies, cope with demographic changes and create new opportunities, especially for youth and women. We recognize the immense opportunities for economic cooperation presented by the abundant human and natural resources of the Muslim world. In this respect, we call for the strengthening of multilateral cooperation within OIC in trade, economic, scientific, technical and environmental dimensions, as well as for the establishment of a fund for small and medium-sized enterprises, under the auspices of the Islamic Development Bank.

19. We stress the importance of sufficient health care for the prosperous development of our societies. We commend the plans for adopting a "Strategic Plan of Action for the OIC in the Sphere of Health Care until 2020" at the 3rd Conference of OIC Health Ministers, to be hosted by the Republic of Kazakhstan later this year.

20. We are concerned with the fact that insufficient access to food and water can affect the well-being of our peoples and the stability of our States. We call for increased cooperation in the area of food security, among OIC States and between OIC and interested partners. We therefore welcome the establishment of a relevant food security mechanism. We cherish water as a blessing from God that gives and sustains life. We therefore call for greater cooperation to promote water management, including through the realization of the OIC Water Vision.

21. We recognize the role of the private sector in building capacity, generating investment and promoting the overall growth of the economies of the OIC member States. To this effect, we call for increased support for activities of private sector establishments in the OIC member States, including encouragement of their participation in trade promotion and joint venture activities.

22. We reiterate the importance of the preservation and restoration of our cultural heritage and the exchange of best practices in learning and teaching languages, history and culture of the Islamic countries. We welcome the nomination

of Almaty as the capital of Islamic culture in Asia 2015 by the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

23. We support the mobilization of additional resources and invite OIC member States to scale up their relevant contributions. In this regard, we call upon all national and international development partners to collaborate with OIC in its efforts to expand South-South cooperation.

24. We call for greater inter-institutional cooperation between OIC, the United Nations, the African Union, the League of Arab States, the European Union, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States and other relevant organizations.

25. We express profound gratitude to the Secretary General, Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, for effectively promoting the cause of the Muslim world, for disseminating our values and for raising the profile of OIC as a significant player and important actor on the global scene. We support efforts to strengthen the operational capacity of OIC, and to increase cooperation with other relevant partners, including by expanding the organization's network of liaison offices.

26. We express our deep appreciation to Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the people and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for their generosity, hospitality and efforts that led to the success of the thirty-eighth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Done in Astana on 30 June 2011

United Nations A/65/904

General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 July 2011

Original: English

**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 11
**Sport for peace and development**

## Letter dated 11 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you the report on the promotion of sport: a key social priority of the Government of Uzbekistan (see annex).

I would highly appreciate it if you could circulate the attached information as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 11.

(*Signed*) Murad **Askarov**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan

11-41105 (E) 190711

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## Annex to the letter dated 11 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

## Promotion of sport: a key social priority of the Government of Uzbekistan

It would be no exaggeration to call today's Uzbekistan a nation of champions. In the years since the country gained its independence, much has been done to promote sport, especially among children and teenagers. As has been noted in *Narodnoe Slovo*, the official newspaper, Uzbekistan's athletes can now take part in the most prestigious international competitions and enjoy all the necessary conditions to become true professionals of their craft, scoring resounding victories on behalf of their country and triumphing at Asian and world championships.

The names of outstanding talented athletes from Uzbekistan have long entered the annals of Uzbek and world sport. These include Rishod Sobirov, the absolute world judo champion in the 60 kg weight class; Vadim Menkov, declared the world's best canoeist by the International Canoe Federation; Artur Taymazov, two-time Olympic free-style wrestling champion; Akgul Amanmuradova, Uzbekistan's top tennis player; Rustam Kasimdzhanov, winner of the 2004 World Chess Federation Championship; the swimmer Sergey Pankov; the gymnast Ulyana Trofimova, who won silver at the Asia Games and bronze at the 2011 Rhythmic Gymnastics World Cup in Kyiv; Odil Ahmedov, the Uzbek midfielder; Elshod Rasulov, the world youth boxing champion; and, of course, the international football referee Ravshan Irmatov, who refereed the semi-final game of the 2010 World Cup of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and was named its best referee. Uzbekistan's champions and Olympic medallists have carried their country's fame far beyond its borders. The promotion of sport in Uzbekistan is conducted under the patronage of President Islam Karimov. Today, many young men and women dream of emulating our athletes and yearn to become true champions.

### Setting priorities

Experts have identified promising and priority Olympic sports for Uzbekistan. The priority sports include judo, freestyle and Greco-Roman wrestling, boxing, artistic and rhythmic gymnastics, trampolining, canoeing and kayaking, taekwondo, weightlifting and athletics. These are considered priorities because our athletes have the potential to compete for gold, silver and bronze medals in these sports. Swimming, rowing, shooting, tennis and cycling (track and road) are seen as promising sports, for which athletes could qualify for the Olympic Games and give a worthy performance.

According to Roman Itskov, presidential adviser on Uzbekistan's national Olympic committee, the further support and promotion of sport in Uzbekistan shall be shaped by these requirements and priorities. One of the founding documents in this respect is the Presidential Decree on preparing Uzbekistan athletes for the Games of the XXX Olympiad and the Fourteenth Paralympic Games in 2012 in London, United Kingdom.

The document sets out the programme for the stage-by-stage preparation of Uzbekistan's athletes to participate in these Games. A special focus is placed on improving the selection of talented young athletes from among the members of sports clubs and teams, particularly from the different regions of Uzbekistan, organizing their training to improve their mastery of their sport and setting in place the necessary conditions to create a pool of athletes through the continued development of specialized sports schools and colleges for the preparation of future Olympic athletes. In addition, the programme envisages the provision to national Olympic sports federations of sports centres and facilities, necessary renovations and world-class sports equipment and supplies, and improved access to specialized nutrition and medical services for athletes. Further, the programme has adopted the practice of inviting sponsorship by large businesses and entrepreneurs to support and promote Olympic sports in Uzbekistan.

**Origins of our sporting prowess**

Experts assert that Uzbekistan's sporting prowess can be traced back to the Government's great focus on the promotion of sport among children and teenagers.

Witness the admiration voiced by Kirsan Ilyumzhinov, President of the World Chess Federation, for the attention paid to children's and young people's sport in Uzbekistan. After all, this means that the country is not only concerned about the future of the next generation but is also making sure that the next generation is one that can think for itself and stand on its own feet.

The promotion of children's sport in particular will guarantee future victories for Uzbekistan's sports establishment and promote its visibility in the international arena. The President also underscored this at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Youth Sports Development Fund held in the first half of 2011. It was observed at the meeting that sport is becoming the most effective and efficient means of demonstrating the potential of the country and its people and fostering the national sense of pride and honour.

A look at the work of the Youth Sports Development Foundation demonstrates the emphasis that it places on determined and large-scale efforts to promote physical education and sport, and in particular to the continued development of children's sports, the construction of modern sports centres and stadiums in towns and rural communities complete with equipment, expert coaches and mentors. In 2010, as part of the programme for the construction, renovation and repair of children's sports facilities and swimming pools, 95 such facilities were opened, 61 of them located in rural areas. The judicious allocation of funding made it possible to construct four additional children's sports facilities.

That same year marked the first holding, as proposed by President Islam Karimov, of the *Barkamol Avlod* youth sports games in Surxondaryo province. This major youth forum carries enormous social, political and cultural significance in the rearing of a well-rounded and harmonious new generation.

A number of new youth sports facilities were built in Termiz for this event. These include an all-purpose sports hall with a football and track and field arena and seating for 10,000 and the modernized Kurash sports centre, where additional renovations were made.

Furthermore, as part of the programme to promote football, children's and youth divisions of professional football clubs will be opening in 2011 in Andijon,

Namangan and Samarqand provinces. Also in 2011, the Foundation plans to finance the construction, renovation and repair of 149 sports facilities, comprising 130 children's sports centres and 19 swimming pools, of which 118 will be located in rural areas.

Providing sports facilities with the necessary equipment is another top priority. Between 2003 and 2010, a total of UZS 18,910 million was spent by the Foundation on sports equipment and supplies for 1,199 newly built children's sports facilities.

A large-scale effort is currently under way in Uzbekistan to involve girls and boys in regular sports activities. Accordingly, in 2010, the number of schoolchildren aged between 6 and 15 enrolled in some form of sport or physical activity grew to 1.6 million or 34.5 per cent of all such children, as compared with 29.2 per cent in 2008. Participation among girls has grown from 24.1 to 30.9 per cent.

Thanks to the creation of regional gymnastics federations and centres, girls now have more opportunities to get involved in women's sports. Consequently, the number of girls participating in rhythmic gymnastics has tripled over the past two years. In addition, the number of girls who spend their leisure time playing table tennis or swimming continues to grow.

**Results and achievements**

The promotion of children's sport in Uzbekistan is producing tangible results. For the first time in its history, Uzbekistan's national football team placed among the top four teams at the Asian Cup held in Qatar. The national junior football team won silver at the Asian championships and qualified for the 2011 Under-17 World Cup in Mexico, where they performed brilliantly, winning the group stage to reach the quarter-finals and defeating youth teams from the Czech Republic, the United States of America and Australia. This was a huge achievement for Uzbekistan's junior players. Meanwhile, Uzbekistan's amputee football team has won the world champion title for two years in a row.

Recently, Uzbekistan's rowers brought back an impressive catch from the Asian Cup Rowing Championships held in Singapore. Meanwhile, the victory of Uzbekistan's junior chess players over Viswanathan Anand caused a sensation. It was unfathomable that a 10-year-old schoolboy and a 20-year-old female university student could win against the reigning world chess champion, even in a simultaneous exhibition match. These results, experts note, were a just reward for the tremendous effort that had been made.

By visiting the Nasaf football club during his trip to the Qashqadaryo province, the President not only saw for himself the achievements of the country's social and economic reforms, he was also able to give them his seal of approval. By taking the time to talk to the team's coaches and players, the President demonstrated that supporting and promoting sport was a top priority and it would always be at the centre of attention.

It is noteworthy that FIFA, in response to the surge of interest in football in Uzbekistan, took the historic decision to hold the 2012 world championships for female players under the age of 20 in our country. This has inspired a rush of enthusiasm among sports fans and athletes alike. What new challenges await Uzbekistan's athletes? We will soon see for ourselves the feats of which they are capable.

United Nations A/65/905

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 July 2011

Original: English

**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 114
**Admission of new Members to the United Nations**

## Letter dated 13 July 2011 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session the following resolution (resolution 1999 (2011)) on the admission of the Republic of South Sudan to membership in the United Nations, adopted by the Security Council at its 6582nd meeting on 13 July 2011.

*The Security Council*,

*Having examined* the application of the Republic of South Sudan for admission to the United Nations (A/65/900-S/2011/418),

*Recommends* to the General Assembly that the Republic of South Sudan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

In accordance with rule 60, paragraph 2, of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I also request you to transmit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, for its information, the verbatim records of the 6580th and 6582nd meetings of the Security Council, at which the application of the Republic of South Sudan was considered.

(*Signed*) Peter **Wittig**
President of the Security Council

11-41261 (E) 130711

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United Nations A/65/906 S/2011/429

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 July 2011

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

**Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development**

**The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan**

**Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance**

**Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts**

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

## Letter dated 14 July 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of June 2011 (see annex). During this period the armed forces of Armenia violated the ceasefire 55 times from their positions located both in the territory of Armenia and in the occupied areas of Azerbaijan. As a result, one Azerbaijani civilian was killed and one serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was seriously wounded.

The above-mentioned period and the following month were also marked by an unprecedented increase in bellicose rhetoric by the high-ranking officials of Armenia. Among others, the statements of the President of Armenia, Serzh Sargsyan, at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on 22 June 2011 (available from http://www.president.am/events/statements/eng/?id=91), made at the press conference during the official visit to Ukraine (available from http://www.president.am/events/press/eng/?id=70) and at the First Army Conference of Young Officers on 9 July 2011 (available from http://www.president.am/events/visits/eng/?visits=2&id=288), represent the most cynical examples of blatant misinterpretation and distortion of the root causes, course and consequences of the war unleashed by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

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It should be particularly noted that the above-mentioned statements were made against the background of the 24 June meeting in Kazan between the Presidents of Azerbaijan and Armenia, hosted by the President of the Russian Federation, and the confirmation by the sides as a result of the meeting that they would continue to seek a negotiated settlement. A sudden emotional outburst by the President of Armenia on the eve of and immediately after the discussions in Kazan made it clear that the officials in Yerevan continue to remain under the disastrous influence of illusions.

The Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan strongly protests against provocative actions and statements of the Armenian side, finds the aggressor's insolent behaviour as obvious manifestation of impunity for its crimes and considers the defiant rhetoric of the Armenian leadership as having the sole purpose of discrediting the ongoing conflict settlement process, misleading the international community and drawing its own public's attention away from the country's aggravating internal problems.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tofig **Musayev**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

## Annex to the letter dated 14 July 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

**Violation of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia[a] for the month of June 2011**

| *Date* | *Time* | *Fire point area* | *Direction* | *Weapons used* | *Casualties and damage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 June | 01.00-01.20<br>05.25-05.35 | Occupied areas outside Chayli and Giziloba villages, Tartar district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 01.15-01.20 | Occupied area outside Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 01.20-01.35<br>02.10-02.30 | Occupied areas outside Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 2 June | 00.20-01.40 | Berdavan village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia | Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 21.10-21.43 | Occupied areas outside Gorgan and unknown heights, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | | — |
| 3 June | 16.45-16.55 | Occupied area outside Garagadjli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | A civilian, Elmar Piriyev, was shot to death |
| 5 June | 17.35-17.50 | Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk region, Armenia | Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 6 June | 01.00-01.15<br>01.30-01.40 | Occupied areas outside Javahirli and Garagashli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 7 June | 00.35-00.45 | Occupied area outside Garagashli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 21.30-21.45 | Occupied area outside Chayli village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 9 June | 00.10-00.30<br>00.35-00.40 | Occupied areas outside Garagashli and Kangarli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 10 June | 00.20-01.40 | Occupied area outside Shikhlar village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |

[a] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

| Date | Time | Fire point area | Direction | Weapons used | Casualties and damages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 01.30-01.45 | Occupied area outside Ashaghi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 10.25-10.30 | Occupied unknown heights, Khojavand district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 23.10-23.50 | Occupied areas outside Garagashli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 12 June | 21.05-21.10<br>23.50-23.55 | Occupied areas outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages and Horadiz city, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 13 June | 00.44-00.50<br>01.45-01.50<br>05.45-05.50 | Occupied areas outside Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages and Horadiz city, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 01.30-01.38 | Occupied area outside Goyarkh village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 22.15-22.20 | Occupied unknown heights, Noyanberyan region Armenia | Unknown heights, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 15 June | 13.25-13.55 | Unknown heights, Goygol district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 11.30-11.35 | Occupied areas outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 16 June | 01.30-01.35 | Occupied areas outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 01.10-01.25<br>01.40-01.55 | Occupied area outside Goyarkh village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 17 June | 17.20-17.22<br>22.45-22.55 | Occupied areas outside Javahirli and Garagashli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 20.45-21.00 | Occupied unknown heights, Goygol district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 23.45-23.50<br>23.55-00.55 | Occupied areas outside Ashagi Seyidahamdli and Garakhanbayli villages, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |

| Date | Time | Fire point area | Direction | Weapons used | Casualties and damage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 June | 00.50-01.10<br>02.20-02.30<br>02.45-03.00 | Occupied area outside Tapgaragoyunlu village, Gotanboy district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 01.20-01.35 | Vozashen and Aygovit villages, Ijevan region, Armenia | Unknown heights and Bala Jafarli villages, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 20 June | 00.30-00.40 | Occupied area outside Gorgan village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 00.00-00.15 | Occupied area outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 01.40-02.00 | Occupied areas outside Javahirli and Garagashli villages, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent areas | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 14.45-15.20<br>18.40-19.25 | Unknown heights, Krasnoselsk region, Azerbaijan | Unknown heights, Gadabay district, Azerbaijan | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 19.30-19.35 | Occupied area outside Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 21 June | 05.10-05.45 | Occupied area outside Matrli village, Agdam district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | A serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan, Imanov Yusif, was seriously wounded |
| 22 June | 19.40-19.45 | Berbaker villages, Ijevan region, Armenia | Gizilhajili village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 20.20-20.25 | Berdavan village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia | Kemerli village, Gazakh district, Azerbaijan | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 21.10-21.20 | Occupied area outside Tapgaragoyunlu village, Gornaboy district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| | 23.50-00.00 | Occupied area outside Garakhanbayli village, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Fire point area* | *Direction* | *Weapons used* | *Casualties and damage* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 June | 05.20-05.30 | Occupied area outside Giziloba village, Tartar district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 24 June | 00.10-00.40 | Occupied unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 25 June | 05.10-05.55 | Occupied unknown heights, Fizuli district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |
| 29 June | 03.05-03.15 | Occupied area outside Mehdili village, Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan | Adjacent area | Firearm and machine gun | — |

United Nations A/65/907

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**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 69 (a)
**Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations**

## Letter dated 8 July 2011 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 60/124, by which the Assembly established the Advisory Group of the Central Emergency Response Fund to advise me on the use and impact of the Fund. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 21 of the resolution, I have the honour to transmit herewith a note on the meeting of the Advisory Group held in Nairobi from 27 to 29 April 2011 (see annex).

As summarized in the note, the Advisory Group recognized continuing improvements in the performance and management of the Fund. The Advisory Group noted the significance of the General Assembly-mandated five-year evaluation and stressed the importance of having a final report that was well grounded in the data collected through country studies and other research. Further, the Advisory Group reviewed the efforts of the secretariat of the Fund to identify possible options for the loan facility and requested the secretariat to provide options on how to reduce the balance of the loan facility. The secretariat was also requested to integrate the recommendations and conclusions resulting from the country reviews conducted into the performance and accountability framework and to report back on the cost of producing print and video public service announcements for the Fund.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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## Annex

# Note to the Secretary-General on the meeting of the Central Emergency Response Fund Advisory Group (27 to 29 April 2011)

## Recommendations and conclusions

1. The Advisory Group of the Central Emergency Response Fund was established by the General Assembly by its resolution 60/124 to advise the Secretary-General, through the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, on the use and impact of the Fund. The Advisory Group's first meeting for 2011 was held in Nairobi on 27 and 28 April. On 29 April, the Advisory Group conducted a field trip to Kakuma refugee camp to see first-hand the impact of financing from the Fund on humanitarian emergencies in Kenya. A total of 14 members were present at the meeting, and 12 participated in the field visit. The Chair of the Advisory Group, Ms. Yoka Brandt (Netherlands), presided over the meeting.

2. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs provided an update on the use and management of the Fund since the Advisory Group's previous meeting, in November 2010. She presented the results of a review of the loan facility of the Fund and an analysis of the use of the Fund in protracted crises. In addition, the Group discussed the preliminary findings of the five-year evaluation of the Fund, reviewed progress on the implementation of the performance and accountability framework, discussed a number of policy issues and held in-depth discussions with the Somalia and Kenya humanitarian country teams on their use of the Fund.

### Management

3. The Advisory Group thanked the Emergency Relief Coordinator and the secretariat of the Fund for their continued professional management of the Fund and noted the work to improve accountability and transparency while efficiently and effectively meeting the mandated purpose of the Fund.

4. At the previous meeting of the Advisory Group, in November 2010, the Group had discussed the Fund's $50 million loan facility, the assets of which stood at over $75 million, having accrued interest of some $25 million, and had asked the secretariat of the Fund to provide a review of the use of the loan facility for this meeting of the Group. Following a discussion of the review, the Group recommended a decrease in the size of the loan element, but agreed that more analysis and discussion would be needed before this recommendation could be implemented. In particular, the relevant findings of the five-year evaluation would need to be considered. The secretariat will provide an update on the loan facility at the next Advisory Group meeting, including options for decreasing the size of the loan facility.

5. The Advisory Group noted that, while considerable improvements had been made in monitoring and reporting on the use of the Fund, it would be important to gather further data on beneficiaries. The Group requested that the secretariat explore ways to better record and report on beneficiary data, with the understanding that this

should be kept simple and build on the data collected by United Nations implementing agencies.

6. The Advisory Group also noted the fall in allocations to the food sector, and requested the secretariat to provide some analysis on that issue.

7. The secretariat presented some initial analysis of the speed at which Fund grants were passed by United Nations agencies to non-governmental organization implementing partners. The Advisory Group asked the secretariat to undertake further research on that issue, and to make sure that it was well covered through the ongoing performance and accountability framework country reviews.

8. Concerning the question of programme support costs, the Advisory Group has asked the United Nations Controller to enable it to gain a better understanding of the use of such costs by the United Nations, outside the funds allotted to cover the costs of the secretariat.

**Five-year evaluation**

9. The Advisory Group reviewed the initial draft report on the five-year evaluation of the Fund and received a presentation on the progress of the evaluation from the leader of the evaluation team. The Group recognized the importance of the General Assembly-mandated five-year evaluation for donors and for the future management of the Fund. The Group stressed the importance of having a final report that was well grounded in the data collected through the country studies and other research. In this regard, the performance of the Fund should be measured against the original objectives set for it. In their comments, Advisory Group members also provided advice on the structure of the report and overall presentation of findings. The Group asked to be kept abreast of progress on the report, and intended to review and comment on the next draft of the report, which was due in mid-May 2011.

**Performance and accountability**

10. The Advisory Group welcomed the findings and recommendations of the independent reviews of the value added by the Fund in Chad, Mauritania and Sri Lanka. It concluded that these country reviews were providing useful reporting on the impact of the Fund at the field level. The Group requested that the relevant recommendations from the country reviews be reflected in the management response matrix for the five-year evaluation.

11. The Advisory Group took note of the main findings of the reviews undertaken to date and looked forward to receiving the next four country-level reviews over the next few months. The Group asked that further discussion on some of the findings be conducted at its next meeting. The Group agreed that the issue of the application of the life-saving criteria and the timeliness of the disbursement of funds from United Nations agencies to implementing non-governmental organization partners should remain on the agenda. On the issue of disaster preparedness funding, the Group decided that it would have a conceptual discussion at its next meeting. In addition, the issue would be revisited in the context of the five-year evaluation.

**Discussions with the Kenya and Somalia humanitarian country teams**

12. The Advisory Group welcomed the comprehensive presentations of the humanitarian country teams for Kenya and Somalia, which presented in-depth views

of the particular challenges that they were facing and the ways in which the Fund had been helpful in meeting those challenges. The presentations noted that the Fund had been useful in bridging critical funding gaps, had contributed to improved coordination; was fast, flexible and predictable; and had helped to leverage more funding. The presentations also identified areas for improvement: faster disbursement of funds; further clarification on the life-saving criteria; more flexibility in funding protection; increased predictability with regard to underfunded allocations; and possibilities for funding preparedness and development activities that naturally flowed from humanitarian activities. The Group noted that the five-year evaluation should provide some concrete recommendations on those issues.

13. The Advisory Group carried out a field visit to Kakuma refugee camp in northern Kenya on 29 April, accompanied by the United Nations Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr. Aeneas Chuma, and other members of the Kenya humanitarian partnership team. The Group was able to witness first-hand the impact of projects financed by the Fund and to speak with beneficiaries, implementing agencies, non-governmental organizations and partners from the Government of Kenya. It was agreed that the field visit provided the Group with insight into activities financed by the Fund that would help to better inform members on matters related to Fund management.

14. Given the usefulness of the humanitarian country team presentations and the field visit, the Advisory Group requested that, wherever possible, future meetings of the Group include the participation of field colleagues involved in implementing projects financed by the Fund. The Group recognized that, given cost and logistical factors, most meetings would need to be held in either New York or Geneva. Therefore, alternatives for ensuring the participation of colleagues from the field would be explored by the secretariat.

**Challenges and opportunities in mobilizing resources**

15. At the November 2010 Advisory Group meeting, the Group had recommended that the Fund's profile should be raised in order to mobilize more funds. Following further discussion during this meeting, the Group had requested that the secretariat review the cost associated with producing and distributing a new public service announcement similar to the one used following the humanitarian disasters in Haiti and Pakistan in 2010. During 2010, the Fund had received a tenfold increase in private donations, owing in part to the response to the public service announcements. The secretariat will report back to the Group in October 2011 on the cost of print advertising and video public service announcements.

**Administrative matters**

16. During the April 2011 meeting, the members of the Advisory Group selected a new Chair and Vice-Chair. Mr. Mikael Lindvall (Sweden) would serve as Chair, and Mr. Silvano Langa (Mozambique) would serve as Vice-Chair. The Group expressed its thanks to Ms. Brandt for her work as Chair over the past two years, and also to the other board members who were completing their terms. The Group noted that a number of those who were leaving were women, and requested that the Secretary-General pay particular attention to maintaining a good gender balance when appointing new members of the Group.

17. The Advisory Group requested the secretariat to continue to use the performance and accountability framework and diligently maintain timely and effective management of the Fund while adhering to agreed principles of accountability and transparency. Further, the secretariat was requested to provide an update on the loan facility and recommendations on how to decrease the balance of the loan facility; improve reporting on beneficiary numbers; facilitate the Group's review and comments on the five-year evaluation; follow up on the recommendations and conclusions of the country reviews as part of the performance and accountability framework; determine how field colleagues would participate in future Advisory Group meetings; and report back on the cost of producing print and video public service announcements for the Fund.

18. The next meeting of the Advisory Group will be held in New York in November 2011. During the meeting, the Group will discuss the five-year evaluation, the country reviews undertaken as part of the performance and accountability framework, the loan facility, the Fund life-saving criteria, partnerships, the food crisis and funding for preparedness, and will follow up on administrative issues.

United Nations A/65/908

General Assembly

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**Sixty-fifth session**
Agenda item 42
**The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development**

## Identical letters dated 15 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit to you, and through you to the Member States of the United Nations, Organization of American States resolution AG/RES. 1 (XLI-E/11) on "Participation of Honduras in the Organization of American States", by which HonJuras returned to that regional organization as a full member (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be distributed as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 42.

(*Signed*) Mary E. **Flores Flake**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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## Annex to the identical letters dated 15 July 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

[Original: English]

## Resolution AG/RES. 1 (XLI-E/11) on the participation of Honduras in the Organization of American States

**Adopted at the plenary session, held on 1 June 2011 and subject to revision by the Style Committee**

The General Assembly,

*Recalling* article 22 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter which provides that once the situation that led to suspension of a member State has been resolved, that suspension may be lifted;

*Considering* resolution AG/RES. 2 (XXXVII-E/09) which suspended "the Honduran State from the exercise of its right to participate in the Organization of American States, in accordance with article 21 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter" as a result of the coup d'etat against the constitutional Government of that country on 28 June 2009;

*Sharing* the conviction that democracy is one of our region's most valued accomplishments and that the peaceful transfer of power through constitutional means and in strict compliance with the constitutional rules of each of our States is the product of a continuous and irreversible process in which the region admits no interruption or setbacks; and

*Noting with satisfaction* the Agreement for National Reconciliation and Consolidation of the Democratic System in the Republic of Honduras signed at Cartagena de Indias on 22 May 2011, by the President of the Republic of Honduras, Porfirio Lobo, and the former President of the Republic of Honduras, José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, witnessed by the mediators Juan Manuel Santos Calderón, President of the Republic of Colombia, and Hugo Chávez Frías, President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and noting also its Follow-Up Committee,

*Resolves*:

1. To lift the suspension, with immediate effect, of the right of the State of Honduras to participate in the Organization of American States, which was put into effect by resolution AG/RES. 2 (XXXVII-E/09), adopted on 4 July 2009 at the thirty-seventh special session of the General Assembly.

2. To instruct the Secretary General to notify the Government of the State of Honduras of the contents of this resolution.

3. To instruct the Secretary General to transmit this resolution to the other organs, agencies and entities of the inter-American system and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. To welcome the Agreement for National Reconciliation and Consolidation of the Democratic System in the Republic of Honduras and its Follow-Up Committee, within the framework of full respect for the principle of non-intervention.